

preventive for chickens; that it would keep the laying flock in good condition, insure that the flock would eat right, keep infection from the poultry flock, and cause chickens to drink more water and feather out better; that it was an all-around cure for chicken diseases; and that it would be efficacious in the correction of blood in the droppings. It would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On November 17, 1944, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

1341. Misbranding of Mor-Milk for Pigs and Hogs, Mor-Milk for Calves, and Mor-Milk for Poultry. U. S. v. Utley Noble (Mor-Milk Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 on each count, a total fine of \$450 and costs. (F. D. C. No. 11335. Sample Nos. 32090-F, 32091-F, 37312-F, 37967-F.)

On April 17, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed an information against Utley Noble, trading as the Mor-Milk Co., Dixon, Ill., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named products between the approximate dates of February 2 and April 30, 1943, from the State of Illinois into the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Analysis of the Mor-Milk for Pigs and Hogs showed that the product consisted of a pink powdered material containing, chiefly, starch, protein, water, crude fiber, and small amounts of phenol and the sulfates, phosphates, nitrates, carbonates, chlorides, and oxides of calcium, iron, copper, potassium, and sodium. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying leaflet entitled "More-Milk," regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of worms in hogs, and in insuring healthy hogs.

Analysis of the Mor-Milk for Calves showed the product consisted of a pink powder containing, chiefly, starch, protein, water, crude fiber, and small amounts of the phosphates, carbonates, chlorides, and oxides of calcium, iron, and sodium. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the above-mentioned leaflet regarding the efficacy of the article in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of scours in calves.

Analysis of the Mor-Milk for Poultry showed that the product consisted of a white powder containing, chiefly, starch, protein, sugars, crude fiber, and small amounts of phenol and the sulfates, phosphates, nitrates, carbonates, chlorides, and oxides of calcium, iron, copper, potassium, and sodium. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circular entitled, "What Have You Got That I Haven't Got," regarding the efficacy of the article in insuring the good health of baby chicks to the adult stage; (2) because of false and misleading statements in the circular regarding the efficacy of another drug, "Chick Mash," in the maintenance of health and thriftiness in chicks, and in the treatment or prevention of coccidiosis, and the efficacy of a food, "Egg Mash," in causing the production of the maximum number of eggs, and in maintaining health in poultry flocks; and (3) because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circular entitled "Mor-Milk," regarding the efficacy of another drug, "Mor-Milk For Pigs and Hogs," in keeping worms in hogs at a minimum, and as a cheap insurance for healthy hogs. It was alleged to be further misbranded in that it was not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium, and was fabricated from two or more ingredients, one of which was "Special Fowl Remedy Mother Vance Compound," and the label of the article did not bear a statement of the active ingredients contained in the "Special Fowl Remedy Mother Vance Compound."

The articles, with the exception of the Mor-Milk for Poultry, were also alleged to be adulterated and misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to foods, as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

On October 16, 1944, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, a fine of \$50 on each count, a total fine of \$450 and costs, was imposed.

1342. Misbranding of G. T. A. Cattle Mineral, and Superior Chemicals. U. S. v. 113 Bags of Cattle Mineral, 84 Cans, 198 Bags, and 250 Bags of Superior Chemicals, and an unknown number of Circulars. Decree of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 11155. Sample Nos. 8225-F to 8228-F, incl.)

On November 23, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota filed a libel against 113 100-pound bags of G. T. A. Cattle

Mineral, and 84 100-pound cans and 448 100-pound bags of Superior Chemicals, and an unknown number of circulars, at Fargo, N. Dak., alleging that the Cattle Mineral and a portion of the Superior Chemicals had been shipped from Minneapolis, Minn., by the Farmers Union G. T. A. Mills, Inc., between the approximate dates of January 30 and July 10, 1943, and that the remainder of the Superior Chemicals had been shipped from Denver, Colo., by the Superior Products Co., on or about May 18, 1943. The articles were labeled in part: "G. T. A. Cattle Mineral," "Sheep-Special * * * Superior Chemicals," or "Superior Chemicals * * * [Pictures of a horse, sheep, ass, shorthorn, pig, and bull]."

Analysis of the Cattle Mineral disclosed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of mineral substances, charcoal, and a small proportion of molasses, and that it contained not more than 4.89 percent of phosphorus and not more than 0.057 percent of iodine. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label, "Phosphorus (P), not less than 5.80% * * * Iodine (I), not less than .112%," were false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amounts. The article was alleged to be further misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying circular entitled, "Feed G. T. A. Mineral Supplement for Sound Bones Good Health Added Profits," regarding the efficacy of the article in the treatment of swollen joints, stiffness in legs, lowered milk production, lameness, poor appetite, lack of nerve control, pale blood and skin color, and anemia; and in the treatment of bloat and worms in sheep, thin flesh, abortion, and weak calves in cattle, paralysis of sows, thumps in hogs, goiter and stunted growth in lambs, and leg weakness, poor hatchability of eggs, roup, cholera, and other diseases of poultry.

Analysis of the Superior Chemicals disclosed that a portion consisted essentially of salt, 59 percent, calcium carbonate, 24 percent, sulfur, 3 percent, and small amounts of other mineral substances, charcoal, and turpentine oil; that the product in the 198-bag lot consisted essentially of 56 percent salt, 6.6 percent sulfur, charcoal, calcium carbonate, and other mineral substances; and that the product in the 250-bag lot consisted essentially of 58 percent salt, and other mineral substances including sulfates, charcoal, and 3.6 percent of sulfur. The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the circular entitled "Superior Chemicals for Livestock," regarding the efficacy of the article to prevent and correct chemical and mineral deficiencies, aid digestion, eliminate abortion, neutralize acids, decrease sheep death rate, increase profits, grow stronger and bigger calves, control worms in pigs, repel flies, ticks, and other external parasites, increase production of beef, pork, mutton, wool, finer offspring, milk, and butter, and remove and destroy intestinal parasites.

On January 21, 1944, the Farmers Union G.T.A. Mills, Inc., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the circulars be destroyed and that the products be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1343. Misbranding of Ko-Ex-7. U. S. v. 153 Cartons of Ko-Ex-7. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11244. Sample Nos. 11896-F, 29784-F.)

On December 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 153 cartons of Ko-Ex-7 at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 27, 1943, from Buffalo, N. Y., by the Sterling Research Corporation; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of a sample disclosed that the article contained approximately 21.5 percent of ferrous sulfate, 1.23 percent potassium iodide, a nitrate, a borate, and plant material including a large proportion of wheat.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its containers and on accompanying charts, designated as "Mastitis Control Charts," which represented and implied that the article would be effective in the correction of faulty metabolism and in the cure, mitigation, treatment, prevention, and control of mastitis in cows, whereas it would not accomplish the results claimed. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on its label, "Contents 16 Ounces," was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was short-weight.

On September 23, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.